CUBA.

Movements of the Insurgents in the Guines District

The Reported Offer of General Jordan to Sell Out the Cubans.

Spicy Letter from the General to Captain General de Rodas on the Beport.

The Affair in Guines-Valmaseda Moving on Las Tunas-The Villa Nueva Theatre Affair. HAVANA, March 10, 1870

According to official accounts published in the troops are in active pursuit of the insurgents, and a small number have been killed and a few captured. It was believed they were under the command of the Chief Goto, though one of the prisoners states that the leader was known as Don Lucas. There is, however, a very general feeling in Havani that it is of more importance than the government admits. Many rumors are rife, but nothing posi-tively known.

known. n Bayamo we learn that Valmaseda was form From Bayamo we learn that valmaseda was forming his forces to march to Las Tunas, and it was alticipated that the movement would have an important effect on the campaign in Camaguey. The Bayamese Español claims that the party of insurgents under Maximo Gomez has been completely destroyed, and as the result follows the complete pactification of the jurisdiction of Holguin. Nothing, however, is said of the destruction of Gomez himself.

however, is said of the destruction of Gomez himself.
Dates from Trinidad to the 6th mention the continued activity of the troops in the miontains of that jurisdiction and an occasional encounter.

The following named have been sentenced to the extreme penalty for their part in the affair of the Vilia Nueva theatre in January, 1859, when the volunteers ared upon a crowd of men. women and chidren:—bon Antonio Ferrandez Bramosto, Don Jacinto Values (otherwise called Benjamin de las Flores), Don Luis Niu y Pons, Don Pedro Martin Rivero, Don Francisco Javier Cisneroz and Don Ambrosio Potiente. As all these gentlemen are away from the power of Spain their condemnation is not akely to injure them much.

Nothing Vet of Goyeneche-Puello Left on the 13th-Operations of Insurgents-Napo-leon Arango-Sickness Re-Appearing-Insurgents Near Gibara-Insurgent Fortifications Near Palo Quemado.

We have nothing yet as to Goyeneche, who, it will be recollected, left Fuerto Principe for the third time on the 24th ult., moving out toward Guaimaro Tuere is a statement that he is encamped on some estate, where he is compelled to remain, as all mill tary operations are stopped owing to the condition of the roads following on heavy rains. On the 1st General Puello left Las Minas with two battalions, namely, "La Union" and "Aragon" and the Caralan

On the 27th a small body of insurgents appeared before San Miguel, about six miles from Eaga, on

them On the day of Napoleon Arange's presentation there was given at Las Minas an amateur theatrical performance means honor. The Catatans were very much dissatisfied and commenced throwing stones at actors and spectators, which had the effect of closing the entertainment premainrely. Much lifteding exists among some of the Spazish officers owing to the attentions which have oven paid to Arange, and it is even stated that the Catalans made an effort to kell aim, learning he had presented himself only to betray them into the hands of their enemy.

Pho choiers has already broken out at Las Minas The choicer has already orders out at Las Minas and Paerto Principe, and the approaching Season promises to be very unhealthy. In the latter place Count Zaidivar and Season D. Salvador, Ramos, with several others, have been arrested and Imprisoned. On the 28th there arrived here one of the gundance to other assistance for another that was going to pieces on some rocks hear the entrance of this harbor.

From Gibara we learn that there are a targe num-

From Gibara we learn that there are a large number of insurgents in the vicinity of that place, and that it is impossible for the inhabitants to go a quarter of a league from town.

We hear through Spanish officers that Govennence considers 8,000 or 10,000 men. necessary to capture the insurgent fortifications near Palo Quemado. A light field battery recently arrived here has been sent to use against them. Indiguant Letter of General Jordan to the

Captain General-The Alleged Proposition to Seil His Command Indignantly Denied-The Cruetries of Spanish Warfare in Cubr Recapitulated-The Battle on the 1st of We have been furnished for nublication the follow-

ing letter, written by General Thomas Jordan, of the Ounan army and addressed to the Cantain General de Rodas in answer to the statement made some time in November last that he had offered to surrender his command for a valuable consideration. It contains interesting statements, which clearly indicate that the Cubans have no idea of giving up the

LA ESPERANZA, CAMAGUEY, Jan. 15, 1870. York a telegram, dated at Havana, is the latter part of the month of November last, in which is stated that I had made propositions to your Excellency to surrender, with the forces under my command, to the Spanish government, for a certain amount of money. As all telegrams from Havana have to undergo a strict censorship in the office of your Excellency, without any doubt tals news was circulated with the sanction of your Excellency, and if this immense faiselood was not the direct conception of your Excellency, your Excellency was most assuredly its abetter, as your Excellency is responsible for the acts of the creatures of your palace, more of any our Excellency is suffered your emissaires in the United States to circulate this news without any contradiction.

Sir, your Excellency has not received, not even

in the United States to circulate this news without any contradiction.

Sir, your Excellency has not received, not even apport phally, any such proposition—nothing that would have any other origin than that of Havana. If it is not so I challenge your Excellency to lay the proofs before the United States Consul at Havana. A solder since my adolescence proud to belong to a profession whose members, of all civilized nations, I am accustomed to recognize as men of honor, to whom it is repugnant to fight their enemies with unworthy arms, I came to Guba expecting that even the Spanish officers were gencheer enemies with unworthy arms, I came to Gaba expecting that even the Spanish officers were gentlemen. But I soon found, too truly, around me the proofs that they were tigers rather than soldiers; but the skink, not the liger, tries to annihilate his enemy with filthy odors. When I have seen the sthordinates of your Excedency assassinate aged men, helpess women and children, the side in the hospitals, the wounded on the battle field, the demented, which even the savage indians respect and honor; yes, when I know that their practices are to limbet obscene mutilations on the corpses of their enemies and commit incredible and diabelical atrodites of all kinds is sloud not really surprise me that Spanish officers can be found who sool an honorable profession with false inventions like the one I treat of in this letter.

But I was not preparel, hir, to see a licatemant general and viceroy of Spain intend to bespatier his enemy with directory of Spain intend to bespatier his enemy with directory of Spain intend to bespatier his enemy with directory of Spain intend to be spatier his enemy with directory of Spain intend to be the first one to do so. Nobody will believe you: the results will not recompense even the small amount outlayed to give course to your faisehood.

I have imangurated the new year with a blow worthy of true solders, which are battalions of Spanish solders will not easily forget, carried out ou our part, by a mere mandral of men, who on their own soil and on the threshold of their homes fought for liberty against foreign oppression and invertexte sponiation. With this I have at his convinced this people what can be accomplished with a good method of warfare, and if I not one month, sir, I assure you that what has cocurred in the "Mina" de Fana on the lat of January, 1870, will only be the prende of what has to follow.

Come, sir, to combat at the head of your troops, like a soldier and In honor of the sword which you wear, to not attempt to throw me from the field, irritating me from maxum with t expecting that even the Spanish officers were gen-tlemen. But I soon found, too truly, around me the

To the Gentenant General DE Robas

A private letter from General Jordan to a friend

THE BRUTAL SPANISH GENERAL MURILLO.

New York, March 15, 1870.

tative soldiers of Spain during the South American ware for freedom. Against the former I have nothing to say; but are you familiar with the character of Murillo? If not, let me relate a well authenticated meldent of his career. Having taken captive a patriot chief, the son of the latter appeared at Murillo's headquarters to beg the life of his father.

"What would you do to saye him?" asked the Spanish general.

Spanish general.
"Anything," replied the boy,
"Would you let this be cut off?" taking him by the

"Would you let this be cut out" taking that by ear.

"Willingly," was the brave reply.

Murillo called a soldier and actually had the gallant child's ear cut off. He bore the sacrifice without funching, when the brutar Spaniard, taking the child by the other ear, asked:

"Would you sacrifice this also?"

"It is necessary," was the calm reply.

This heroic (?) Spanish general caused the boy to be again munitated, and when he asked:

"Now, will you release my father."

Murillo answered "No; the father of such a son must die; he is dangerous to Spania."

If your correspondent caunot find cetter men than General Murillo to litustrate the chivary of Spania he had better be silent.

AMERIJAN.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Whitam A. Pond & Co. publish the following:-Butterfly Schottisch" and "Fortuna Waitz," Miss Emilie Knauss. Of the salon order; good for dancing and attractive in the themes.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, publish the following:—
"The Joily Fellows' Galop," Robert Hall. One of the
most sparkling and brilliant galops we have met the capacity of any planist.

t'amo," duettino, Campana. Nothing particularly attractive in it. The melody is commonplace and the

"Heien," ballad, Fred Eversman, Jr. Very neatly and artistically constructed, with a pretty melody, it to be placed beside the songs of Abt & kucken.

"Only," song, Virginia Gabriel. This is not commonplace, but nevertheless very uninteresting.
"Adea." Song. Abt. A hed which win find a response in the heart of every listener.
"I Love Thee." Duet. C. W. Schwarz. Mediocre; the subject is worthy of better music.
"I Saw Essu Kissing Kate." Comic Song. Vincent Davles. Good in its way, but not a fit subject for criticism.
"Messenger Doves Waltzes." Camille Schubert. Have got the real Strauss ring, with attractive themes. They are very simple to execute and the finale is quite brilliant.

"Valse et Galop," for four hands. H. Lemoine. Good for beginners. The waitz is the better of the two. "Helen." ballad, Fred Eversman, Jr. Very neatly

Good for beginners. The waitz is the better of the two.

The lovely "Necturne," from "Midsummer Night's Dream," one of Mendelssonn's most tender magnings. Is also published by this house, and forms a handsome addition to a planoforte abum.

"A Little After Eignt." Song. W. F. Wellman, Jr. Not up to the usual standard of this composer's works. The melody is uninteresting.

"The Afternoon We Met." Song. J. S. Cox. Evidently written for the ministreis, by whom it will be appreciated.

be appreciated.

George Willig & Co., Baltimore, publish the following:—

"Revue Mélodique," a collection of little instruc-tive fantassias on motives from tavor te operas, arranged for four hands. By Ferd, Beyer. The name explains fully the object of this collection, and they will be found an unfating source of delight to "Fra Diavolo." Fantasia. Theo. Oesten. Another

"Fir Diavolo." Fantasia. Theo. Oesten. Abouter good study for pupils. The principal subjects from the opera are skilfdily woven together. The composer if one of the most admired fantasia writers in Germany.

"Golden Butterfly." Etude. Oesten. One of those light, sparking flate things which show the true artist and true poet.
"Moonlight on the Alma." Idylle. Gesten. Another characteristic work, full of grace and beauty. Louis Meyer, Philadelphia, publishes the follow-

Louis Meyer, Philadelphia, publishes the following:

"Evening Song," For plano. Francois Bendel, One of the most beausiful little works of this kind we have seen for a long time. The themes are naadeed with rare skill and art, and the entire work commends itself to the attention of every musician. "Serenade." F. A. kuiling. A very attractive little melody, better than what one generally linds in a serenade.

"Abdanie," from the celebrated Septett-Hummel. This is the well known epus 74 in D minor, for plano, flute, oboe, korn, alto, cello, and double bass, b, one of the most limined writers of his day.

"Feather d'Album." Stephen Heiler. We know of no composer who can surpass Heiler in little musical waifs or impromptices like the one before us. His compositions are all remarkable for neatness and grace, and they have become standard works in musical literature.

"Amour à Tol." Chausin Masini. A true song of the people, with a contagious melody.

"Nondo," in E flat, opus 62. Weber. This is the work plared by Ritter at the Patti concerts, and a favorite in the concert hall. We do not think it is suited to Mr. Ritter's peculiar style of playing.

"With Pleasurs and Love," Galop. Losso. Commonpiace and uninteresting.

"A heart for saie." Comic song. E. Thompson. Unworthy of criticism.

"The Way to be Happy," Song, Harry Chiton.

"A neart to Sale." Come song. E. Thompson. Unworthy of criticism.
"The Way to be Happy." Song. Harry Chiton. Good, but the melody is adapted from "Fra Dia-

"The way to be Happy." Song, Harry Chifton. Good but the neiody is adapted from "Fra Diavolo."

"Les Chasseurs." Jules Egghard. Eminently characteristic of the subject, but a curtailment would benefit the work considerably.

Benjamin W. Hichcock publishes the April number of his excellent musical magazine. The music comprises "The Sallor's Life for Me," a charming song by P. D. Gughelmo, and well worthy of the composer of the "Mand" or "Levy" waitz. It is in 12-8 time and has all the dash of the bring about it. The second is "Sina Lee," a song by John Dabiel, simple and expressive in its melody. Then we have the "Histori Waitz," an old favorite renamed, and "Remembrance," one of Campana's beauthul bellads, with English words by Dr. W. J. Wethore, that thoroughly convey the spirit of the original. The accompaniment is also very beauthul. The magazine also contains sketches of Mine. Parepa-Rosa and Mr. N. P Willis, with excellent portraits of each. Boosey's editions of the operas are very handsomely got up and in a convenient form. This nouse publishes "William Teil," "Le Domino Not." "Zampa," "Crown Diamonds," "Robert ie Digbie" and "Mansaniello" as pianoforte solos.

THE BEARNY MONUMENCAL FUND.

It was not till Saturday that the difficulty between the monumental committee of Phil Kearny Post. Sears, treasurer of the Kearny Monumental Fund. was completely settled. While Major Sears freely acknowledges that he acted very imprudently in disposing of the lunds as he did, his numer-ous friends in Newark are unanimous in the opinion that his error was purely one of judgment instead, as had been charged, of being of a sordid, mercenary character; and, indeed, the gentleman's promptness in facing the music the moment he heard the first note would seem to show conclusively that he had no dishonorable design in the matter. In view of the fact that the money would not be needed for at least two years to come, and with the intention of letting it increase itself considerably beyond what the accrued interest would raise it, he put it with some of his own and his wife's money and burchased a fine crued laterest would raise it, he put it with some of his own and his wife's money and purchased a fine piece of improved property on Mapie place, Woodside. This property, which Major Sears positively asserts is worth to-day at least \$7,000, and on which there are mortgages to the extent of \$5,000, has been transferred to the Monimental Committee, to hold as security for the \$1,200—the fund. The Major has grawn up a full statement of the whole transaction from the inception, and handed it to Captain William Wackenshaw, who will submit it to the post at the next meeting, prior to its publication. The Major returned to Wilmington, bel., ast evening.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

An Old New York Merchant in Indigent Circumstances Blows His Heart Out with a Pis tel-His Farewell Address to This Wicked

There was a ripple of excitement at the St. James Hotel tast evening, caused by a sad case of suicide. The party who thus sought oblivion of this world's cares was an elderly personage, say fifty years, named Benjamin A. Smith. Attention was called to the act by the report of a pistol shot coming from one of the water closets connected with the hoter. Immediate investigation revealed the fact that he had shot himself through the left breast, as a wound appeared there from which the blood was oozing. The pistol laid on the floor at his side. Coroner Corneil was at once called, but from the circumstances and a note which Smith had left benind he did not consider an inquest necessary. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Smith are of a sad character. When he countenced boarding at the St. James he was reputed to be a wealthy merchant from New York city, and this report seemed to be regarded as true on account of his neing engaged in no particular business in this city. Persons acquanted with him took it for granted that he was living on the interest of his money. But during the past few months it was noticed that he drank considerably, and at times excessively. About five or ten minutes before the took his hie he was in the billiard room of the hotel, and he was noticed to remove his hat and coat and then leave while in a state of intoxication. The report of a pistol was then heard, and the man was found dead. On his body was found a study four-barrelled pistol, three chambers of which were loaded. The unfortunate man has a family in New York, who was informed of his sad fate by telegraph. The deceased left the following note in his from: from which the blood was oozing. The pistol laid

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your correspondent, "Ville France," whose amusing rhodomontade about Cues and the United States appears in this morning's Herald, mentions, with praise, the names of Cevaples and Murino, representational and the contract of the deceased left the following list of the in its room:

Lowetess, wifeless, childless, penciless, hopeless, right arm nearly useless, almost friendless, i close my career on any career on the contract of the following list of the interpretation:

Lowetess, wifeless, childless, penciless, hopeless, right arm nearly useless, almost friendless, i close my career on Advance. I feel that my mission is ended and that the following list of the followi

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR

The Agreement Between the Affied Powers for | Interesting Comparative Statistics Number, Nathe Withdrawal of a Portion of the · Troops from Paraguay

At an interview held in the city of Asuncion, Paraguay, on November 24, 1869, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine republic, Dr. Dom Mariano Varela, and Coupsellor Dom José Maria de Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on special mission, an arrangement was entered into to settle the proposal made by the Argentine government for the reduc-The Argentine Minister stated that thanks to the

successive triumphs gained by the ailled forces, by which the enemy had become reduced to an insignificant number of soldiers, who could not offer any serious resistance, and who were hidden in the the opportune moment had arrived for diminishing the heavy charges that the three nations had been by the war and the absorption of so many of the in-habitants. He acknowledged that for his governby the war and the absorption of so many of the inhabitants. He acknowledged that for his government this measure was not a convenience that
could easily be dispensed with, but a necessity urgently called for by the present circumstances in respect to the Argentine republic, a necessity that it would only disregard
in the event that the intentions of the alliance domanded it, which had been previously demonstrated
by the act of restoring the operative forces for the
attack on Piripebuy and Azcurra, which forces had
been definitely withdrawn. That the Oriental government not only agreed to the proposed reduction,
but also most willingly withdrew its former decision
so as to allow the retirement of the entire Oriental
division, as shown by its note addressed to the Argentine government under date of the 3d inst.

The Brazilian Minister declared that his government was fully as anxions as its allies to lessen the
great sgarrifices imposed upon it by the existing war,
and, being informed of the dispositions entertained
by the Argentine and the Oriental governments, it
had hastened to authorise the desired arrangescent,
always provided that Count d'Eu. General-in-Chief
of the Brazilian forces, did not see any serious
reason, in the present state of the campaign, why the
allied forces should not be reduced. Fortunately
such measures perfectly coincided with that
Prince's views, and therefore the Minister
adhered with pleasure to the measure in question.

Allowing in principle the convenience of a reduction
in the allied forces, the minister declared, that in
reference to the import of article two of the treapport of the respective generals in color. At the
same time the Argentine Aminister declared, that in
reference to the import of article two of the treaty
of the Argentine army being in the field, his government desired the immeniate withorawal of the
National Guard; and the Brazilian Minister also declared that it was count d'Eu's intention to reduce
the Brazilian forces by the withdrawal

Guard.

In reference to the withdrawal of the entire Oriental division, already considerably lessened, they left the anatter solely to the decision of the Oriental government, the Paraguayars who had formed part of the same division being submitted to the orders of the provisional government of that republic. Although the measure in question had already met the approval of the government of the republic of Uruguay (Oriental) in the recent note above allinded to, and other previous declarations, the representatives of the Argentine republic and the empire of Brazii deemed it necessary to solicit fresh and special adhesion on the part of that government. Judging that the present arrangement fully meets the friendity views of the allied governments, congratulating themselves on the happy issue and protesting, in the name of their respective governments, the greatest reciprocal confidence and the greatest desire to fulfil the terms of the aliance, the Mimsters declared the conference concluded and caused the present report to be drawn up and signed by their two signatures.

MARIANO VARELA.

JOSE MARKA DE SILVA PARANHOS.

BURNOS AYRES, December I, 1889.

Approved, that the above note be forwarded to the government of the republic of Uruguay (Oriental) and published.

J. B. Golffosffaga. luard. In reference to the withdrawal of the entire

OBITUARY.

Francis Lousada, the British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died at his residence in for about six weeks from a canker in the stomach, which afterwards torned to a violent and fatal cancer. Until within a week his affection was not considered dangerous, but since that time all hope his filmess were attended by the most painful sufferings. The deceased was precis writer to Mr. Villers, now Earl of Charendon, at the Board of Trade, during the year from July, 1846, to 1847. He was also secretary to the commission for inquiry into the merchant seamen's fund in 1848. He was appointed Consul at Riga in 1853, and was afterwards arbitrator in the mixed court established at Havana under the treaty of June 28, 1836, between Great Britain and Spain, for the abolition of the slave trade, on becember 21, 1855. He was Acting Consular General and Commissary Judge from September 20 till December 4, 1857. On the 11th of January, 1858, Mr. Lousada was appointed British Consul for the States of Massacausetts and Rhode Island, and this position he held acceptably to the American and British people to the moment of his death. He has resided in Boston during his official career in this country, and in private life he was universally popular. his illness were attended by the most painful suffer-

This gentleman died on Friday last, at his residence in New Jersey. Dr. Townsend was known throughout the United States as the manufacturer of the once celebrated Townsend sarsaparilia, The Doctor commenced business about twenty-five years ago in the city of Albany, and remained there but ago in the city of Albany, and remained there but a short time. In 1846 he came to this city, and commenced business in Fulton street, where he opened an office for the sale of his sarsaparilla. By close settention to business and judictous advertising he succeeded in creating an immense sale for his mannfacture and thus realized a handsome fortune. A great portion of this he put in real estate, and at one period of his life was one of the largest real estate operators in the city. He erected blocks of houses in the upper portion of the city, some of which are still known as the Townsend blocks. In the crisis of 1857, when so many real estate holders suffered, Dr. Townsend was compelled to dispose of a large portion of his property, and were it not for this fact he would have been at his decease a very wealthy man. His house at the corner of Tuirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue was at one time the talk of the city, but it afterwards passed into the hands of A. T. Stewart, who pulled it down in order to creet a more magnificent structure on its site. Mr. Townsend was regarded as a good citizen, a kind father and generous friend.

BLIGHTED HOPES. .

The "Newark Heiress"-Searching in Vain for \$200,000.

A month or six weeks ago it was announced in the HERALD, on the authority of several respects ble German residents of Newark, N. J., that a young married woman, named Nuber, of Springfield avenue, had through the violent death of an uncle nue, had through the violent death of an uncle been suddenly elevated to considerable wealth-from \$100,000 to \$200,000, it was stated. The case was properly investigated by several German real estate men and lawyers, and the truth of the statement seemed so certain that Mr. Frangest Beck, a well known real estate broker, in order to secure the money to the poor people started for Europe, taking the Nubers with him. On Saturday another real estate agent of repute, Mr. F. J. D. Rumpt, a friend of all parties, received a letter from Germany when stated that not only was the whole story little more than a hoax, but that Mr. Nuber found there an illegitimate child born by his wife previous to her marriage, its father being Mr. Nuber's uncle, who, when he died, left the child the few handreds of dollars he was possessed of. Mr. Beck has, however, not yet been heard from, so that the statement of Rumpl's correspondent should be taken cum grano salis.

"ECCLESIASTICAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Dawn of Woman's Power in Connecticut-Important Decision of Church Members-Women and Minors Declared Eligible

to Vote for Dencous.
At a meeting of the members of the Second Conregational enurch in Greenwich, Conn., keld on Friday, for the purpose of electing two deacons, the question of who should participate in the election was introduced by a member, who contended that women and minors, when members of the church, were entitled to vote for its officers. As may be expected, this proposed departure from time-honored Congregational usage took many of those present by surprise, and during a debate which ensued and continued for many hours the fact came patent that a majority of the members evinced a disposition to grant the privilege of ecciesiastic suffrage to the new claimants.

The meeting was presided over by Rov. F. G. Clarke, D.B., as Moderator, and the proceedings characterized by the utmost decorum. Frincipal among those who took part in the debate were Messra. L. P. Hubbard, James H. Knapp, Philo Button, Benjamin Wright and Jerome Reeves, who were in favor of the proposed maesure, while Colonel Thomas A. Meade, Joseph Brusn, Alexander Meade, D. P. Armour and Sandford Meade opposed it. A vote was subsequently taken, which resuited in favor of the proposition by a vote of 62 to 36. was introduced by a member, who contended that

IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

tionality and Destination of Immigrants for Fifteen Years-The Proposed International Convention Favored by the North German Union.

As immigration is one of the great sources of this country's national greatness and material proserity everything connected with it is of special in terest to the public, and as the port of New York is grants to the United States, hence studying the varyat Castle Garden, gives one a pretty fair opportion to this country. The last report of the Comtolerably good guidebook to this end. It is still in the printer's hands, but, being furnished advanced sheets, a short compilation of such portions of it which have not jet been given in the Herald will be useful not only, to the professional statistician; but to all others who take an interest in the subject of emigration.

It will be remembered, from the figures heretofore given in these columns, that the whole number of emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden during the past year was 257,361. Of these 89 per cent, or per cent, or 29,268, in 164 sailing vessels; this gives an average of 513 passengers for each steamship and of but 171 for each sailing vessel.

Since the close of the year covered by the forthcoming report the same ascendancy of steam over

Since the close of the year covered by the forthcoming report the same ascendancy of steam over
sails was maintained. During the month of January there arrived 4,618 alien passengers from Earope in 31 steamships and 11 sailing vessels; in
February, 5,571 alien passengers in 27 steamers
and 5 sailing ships, and during the first fourteen
days in March, up to last Monday evening, there
were landed at castle Gardon 3,741 emigrant passengers from 16 steamships and 4 sailing vessels, thus
snowing an almost constant and gradual dimmutton
of the use by emigrants of sailing vessels and their
growing preference for steam.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE EDERAU OP INFORMATION.
This bureau shows again a considerable increase
of business over the provious year. Of the total
arrivals during 1869 the number 41 emigrants delivered or sent to their friends or relatives through
the agency of this bureau was 33,926; 33,70 per cenfor these, or 31,786 having arrived in steamsnips,
and but 2,140, or 6,39 per cent in sailing vessels,
which is alimost conclusive evidence that those coming by the slower and cheaper conveyance belong
to the poorest classes, and have but few friends in
this country. Again, it is remarkable that while
in 1867 the percentage of those arrived by sail and
who passed through this bureau was 10,45 of the
whole number, this rate fell in 1868 to 8,35 per cent,
and was again reduced in 1869 to 6,30. During the
year and through this bureau was 10,45 of the
whole number, this rate fell in 1868 to 8,35 per cent,
and was again reduced in 1869 to 6,30. During the
sper children their parents and 5,633 brothers and
sisters received their sisters and brothers. These
official figures indicate better than almost anything
else the usual course of emigration. First one member of a family leaves home for the new country,
and having by industry and economy established
himself or herself in some useful and profitable avocation, the rest follow. No higher encommum can be
paid to the many fields of productive and remunc-

array of reunited families.

MOSTALITY AT SEA OF EMIGRANTS.

As regards this point the great superiority of steam over sails will be evident from the following:—Among 229,003 steerage passengers on steamships there died 210, while 188 died on sailing ships there died 210, while 188 died on sailing ships

п	average for caca nationality:-			
i			early	Total for
	Country of Birth.	A	reruge.	Time Name!
1	Treland		53,407	801.106
ı	Germany		62,157	933,339
3	England		22,904	1530,059
ı	Scotland.	23A	3,950	59,400
ı	France		2,318	34,778
ı	Switzerland		2,564	35,465
8	Holland		1,052	15,784
E	Wates.		1,37%	20,554
,	Norway		613	9,134
B	Sweden		3,690	\$6,65
1	Italy		748	11,219
1	Belgium		415	6,230
H	Spain		223	8,84
3	West Indies		240	3,600
	Deamark		1,008	16,11
	Poland		175	2.633
	Sardiala		105	1,5%
1	South America		103	1,54
4	Portugal		259	588
Я	Nova Scotia		34	656
9	Russia	10/2	219	3,28
9	Canada		84	613
,	Mexico		83	474
1	Sicily		19	.94
١	China.		13	27
,	East Indies		9	7.
ı	Greece		5	79
ı	Turkey		9	81
ı	Unknown		-	
ı				0 542 400

Total. 2,546,470

It is interesting to note the fluctuations in the yearly number of emigrant arrivals of the several nationalities. From Ireland it reached the highest number in 1851, when it figured up the enormous number of 163,306, as against 69,919 from Germany. From this point frish emigration fell off gradually to 26,075 in 1858, but it reached 92,157 in 1853. The Germans had the highest number in 1854, when it was 170,996. They also gradually diminished, but in 1864 they swelled their number again to 57,446. In 1867 they came to the number of 117,591, and last year they were 99,696. One of the most interesting exhibits is the emigration from 8weden, which was only 663 in 1862, remained between two and four thousand annually up to 1868, in which year they suddenly poured on our shores to the extent of 14,520, increasing to 23,453 in 1869.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The following table shows the several States and Terrhories for which emigrants left Castle Garden after landing from August 1, 1864, to January 1, 1870, it should be understood that under "New York," the vicinity of the inetropolis, including Jersey City and 18 suburbs on the Hudson, is embraced. The destination is entered according to the emigrant's own statement, and many give it as New York who have not made up their minds as to their fature place of residence in the United States.

State.

Number.

Charles Manual Control of the Contro		Tumber.
New York 970 967	Louisiana	4,853
Pennsylvania		
Illinois 912 215		
Wisconsin . 191 660		
Manager 111 120		2,859
Michigan 50 ans		
Connections 99 183		
Virginia Opens		
**************************************	Montana	S
	State New York 992,267	New York

As was intimated in the above introduction to this table, it is only approximately correct; for it is fair to presume that of that million of emigrants who gave New York as their destination a goodly portion, perhaps fully one-half, will wend their way to one or the other of the Western States and Territories during the period covered by the table of iffteen and a half years.

The total number of innaigrant passengers landed at this port from May 5, 1847, to the 1st of January, 1870, was 4.297,980, of which there were from Iraliand, 1,646,009; from Germany, 1,630,254; from England, 532,603; from Scotland, 114,238; from France, 77,200; from Switzerland, 65,607; from Sweden, 68,538, and so on in a descending scale from all parts of the world, until the number 8 is reached as having immigrated from Arabia.

It is announced that the new fire alarm telegraph will go into use on the 28th in all parts of this city south of Fourteenth street. Under this system every signal station is made an alarm station. Every officer of the department, of the police force, and every officer of the fire insurance patrol will be furnished with a ker which will open any and all the boxes. A key will also be left with the occupant of the building nearest each alarm box, and the affect number of the building on which it may be found will be posted on the box. South of Fourteenth struct there will be 346 locations of alarm boxes, and north of that street there will be nearly 478. The poles of the free alarm telegraph will be known by the colors in which they are painted—the base brown and the remainder French gray. Those having alarm boxes attached will have a red hand painted above the box. According to the arrangements patrolinen and others will be enabled to learn in passing boxes the precise location for which an alarm is being sounded. Each alarm box is furnished with a Morse key, to be used for seading out second and third alarms, which, if practicable, will be sent from the same box from which the first was issued. After the 25th link, the second and third alarms will not be sounded on the bells, which will strike three rounds, instead of five as now, for thes. nished with a key which will open any and all the

MURDER IN EAST HAMPTON, Cr.-John Dooley killed a feilow laborer on the Air Line Railroad, in East Hinapion, on Wednesday, by knocking tim down and stamping on him until taken of, when the victim of his drunken rage died in five minutes.

Decley is in jan.—Procedence sournes, March 19.

ART NOTES.

Friday and Saturday evenings, March 18 and 19, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor place, was sold by auction a collection of paintings, water colors, engravings, statuary, &c. The entire collection was the property of Mr. Charles L. Frost; had been selected by himself, and no others added. It com-prised a number of choice and some very valuable works. Many well known names of our own and foreign artists were represented. Indeed, throughout the whole collection a taste and judgment were manifest which reflected great credit on the collector. They rendered, however, very unaccount able the presence of some less than passable pic-tures, whose obtrusive size and coloring was of no advantage to their neighbors. Very high, very dark or very remote should have been the room whence these products were dragged from their merited seclusion. Strange to say, however, if they are only large enough, or flaunting in color enough, there are seldom found admirers wanting, which positively

It is to be regretted that collections-good on the whole, as this was are comparatively rare among us. But still more must we deplore the causes elements composing them. This constant disinte-gration may be beneficial in some respects, but. It seems to render still more distant the existence of a stronghold of art treasures. Prominent in more senses than one among the figure pictures was a "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL"-ED, MOULINET.

The whole schoolroom is represented. Behind his desk on one side stands the teacher. Before, him (an assistant, probably) his good wife is administering justice, or what often amounts to pretty much the same thing—the birch. The scholars are disposed of in groups, of the scholars are disposed of in groups, of the picture. There is a very ingenious and beautiful arrangement of interest and importance radiating from that centre. The details are chiefly explanatory and always subordinate to the main conception. This or that group may have a particular interest, but only as it explains the whole. The dhish of the picture is sufficient for its embellishment and better comprehension. There is no waste of power, no needless elaboration. Seemingly unimportant points are made to add to the general effect. The attention is never wearied by question of tricks to eke out an imperfect understanding of the subject. There are several delicate touches of character, which shows the student of human mature as well as the artist. The picture is as interesting to every one who remembers his boynood as to the admirer of skill in art.

A PORTRART OF WM. CULLEN BRYANT BY P. BOYLE is an excellent head, and seems to prove that the power once possessed by a found or a bomenicimo has not yetentirely left the world. Two most charming little pictures are

"GETTING OUT" AND "COMING BACK."

There is suggested in them the simple story of a lifetime, and nothing can be more sweetly or simply told. The old, old elements, old as the world itself, of youth and age, soring and winter, youthul love and devotion in age, are again brought together; but a pure sentiment never grows old nor loses the beauty of its fresances.

"HET PARROY"—BAKALOWICZ.

This is a small cobine picture and a wonder of finished minimum painting. A specimen of an art rappidy dying out. Both subject and treatment are exquisitely beautiful and elecate.

"JUST AWARES"—RASPMAN JOHNSON.

A child, with large, haif-awake eyes, is sitting at the feat of its little bed. It is a beautiful and leeling entities the picture of this pi assistant, probably) his good wife is ad-

ing child study.
"THE TRAPPER'S LAST SHOT"-W. RANNEY.

ing child shidy.

'THE TRAPPER'S LAST SHOT"—W. RANNEY.

The expression thrown into pairs of this picture seems to have been done, one might almost say. In a moment of inspiration. Parts of it, however, show, on the other hand, either want of interest or carelessness. It is the fault of the painter if he has shown what he can do and does it not.

"GATHERING GRAPES." BY BENSELL, OF PHILADEL-PILA.

shows some sentiment of color and considerable promise. His defect is, unhappily, a most common one-negligence in drawing.

A picture by Douw is not one of his best by any means, though his name is a patent of its merit.

"Tennyson's Mand," by it. M. Wiles, is a work executed with care, and yet leaving something to the imagination. A variety of other pictures of the French and German schools we have not space to mention as they deserve. Both, however, are well represented. mention as they deserve. Both, as we represented.
Foremost among the landscapes for strength and force may be mentioned
"A SCENE IN THE ALLEGHANIES," BY W. L. SONN-

"A SCENE IN THE ALLEGHANIES," BY W. L. SONN-TAG.

The subject is grand and simple—a foreground of a mountain side, with a distant mountain group. In scenes like these nature scenes to proclaim some truth, eternal and immutable, it is not in her beauty or in her sentiment she would impress us. It is in the majesty of power and simplicity of truth. This is what the artist has reneared in form and color. This is the teaching of the simple lines which define the foreground and the graceful curves of the distant mountains. This is the teaching of the full, soher hues, varied and harmonious, which clothe the whole scene. It is more than a picture, it is a truth the artist has put on canyas.

"BILLSIDE, NEAR LAKE CHAMPLAIN," A. L. SHATTUCK.

"BILLSIDE, NEAR LARE CHAMPLAIN," A. L. SHAT-TUCK.

A group of sheep browsing on the side of a hill.
Far away through the transparent air into the dis-tance stretches the scene to a line of nills. Through-out the whole picture pervades the feeling of utter repose and quiet so perfectly in accord with the sub-ject. One seems to feel, while looking at the pic-ture, that natueless influence, half sail, half pleasing of the noon of a summer day. Altogether it is one of the choicest of the landscapes.

"THE TONE DEI SCHIARI ON THE CAMPAGNA, NEAR

of the choicest of the landscapes.

"This tone Del Schlari on the Campagna, Near Rome," by S. R. Gipford, And "Early Autcum," by Cabilerar, form a pair of exquisite little pictures. They are little gems. Somewhat alike, they are yet very dissimilar. In both there is feeling. Yet in the former it is more sensuous; in the latter more spiritual. There is the poetry of the emotions in one; that of imagination in the other. The same retinement of treatment is in both. They are thus examples of two very different kinds of feeling and poetry. One looks over the Campagna lying in the warm, yellow sunlight, with a longing for some lazy life of ease and pleasure, while the quiet, dreamy sense of early autumn leads one to remember the past and wonder over the future in a forgetfalness of the present.

Several landscapes of Mr. J. M. Hart are noteworthy for their care and graceful treatment, and one, "The Noon-Pay Hour," is peculiarly happy and full of feeling. "Newport Rocks," by J. F. Keusett, and "Landscape," by William Hart, deserve an attention. Limited space forbids us to give them.

The sale last Saturday evening was very well attended; in fact, there was at one time during the evening so great a crowd present that standing room was at a premium. The following are the pictures

The sale last Saturday evening was very well attended; in fact, there was at one time during the evening so great a crowd present that standing room was at a premiom. The following are the pictures which fetched over \$100 apiece:—"The Strolling Payers," by H. Dillens, \$100; "Landscape," U. F. de Voget, \$126; "Ripe Flowers," Von Seben, \$165; "Landscape," J. M. Hart, \$200; "Tasso in Prison," A. Joostens, London, \$100; "Landscape," J. M. Hart, \$200; "Tasso in Prison," A. Joostens, London, \$100; "Landscape," J. Crawlord John Sebens, \$120; "The Sebens, "B. De Loose, \$120; "The Swing," J. Crawlord Thorn, \$100; "Pacific Coast," Granvlile Perkins, \$132, 50; "Cattle Pleca," H. Saviy, \$170; "Hisniand Scene," \$205; "Landscape," G. H. Durrie, \$510; "Autumn Atternoon," William Hart, \$100; "The Dancing Jack," Daurschroder, \$300; "Newport Rocks," J. F. Kensett, \$200; "The Intercepted Letter," Carl Hubner, \$390; "Village School," Edward Moulinct, \$550; "The Noonday Hour," James M. Mart, \$250; "Peace," E. J. Boks, \$300; "Tone Del Scharl," S. R. Gifford, \$370; "Landscape," J. W. Castlear, \$250; "Just Awake," Eastman Johnson, \$100. The total amount of the Sale was \$14,000.

The National Art Gallery of England-Paint-

The annual report of the directors of the National Gallery of Art in England is published with the parnamentary papers of March 4.

The annual report of the directors of the National Gallery of Art in England is published with the parliamentary papers of March 4.

The following is the list of pictures purchased during 1868:—I. A picture by John Mardin of the "Destruction of Pompen," bought in London in January. 2. "The Courtyard of a butch House," by Peter de Hooge, purchased in Paris in March. 5. A "Flower Piece," by Jan Van Huysum, purchased in London in April. 4. A "Man's Portrait," by Albert Chyp, bougot at the same time. 5. An after piece, by Marco Marziale, a rare Venetiam master, purchased, together with the two following pictures, in the month of September in Midn. 6. "The Madonna and Child Enthroned," Baother altar piece, by Marco Mazziale; and 7. A "Madonna and Child Enthroned," Baother altar piece, by Marco Mazziale; and 7. A "Madonna and Child Enthroned," Baother altar piece, by Marco Mazziale; and 7. A "Madonna and Child," and "Re pictures most frequently copied were (among the old masters):—"Vandyck—"Portrait of a Gentleman" (C. Van der Geest), nine copies; Velasquez—"Philip IV. of Spain," nine copies; Velasquez—"Philip IV. of Spain," nine copies; Andrea del Sarto—"His Own Portrait," six copies; Giddo—"Ecce Homo," four copies; Gruzo—"His Own Portrait," six copies; Giorgione—"Sease of Homo," four copies; Gruzo—"His Own Portrait," four copies; Rembrand—"His Own Portrait," four copies; Rembrand—"His Own Portrait," four copies; Giorgione—"Kingat in Armonr," three copies; Guercin—"Dend Carist, with Angels," three copies; Guercin—"Dend Carist, with Angels," three copies; Guercin—"Dend Carist, with Angels," three copies; Repnoids—"Age of Innocence," seven; Turner—"The Temeranc," seven; Codins—"Happy as a King," seven; Lesue—"Under Town and the Lann," four copies; Repnoids—"Age of Innocence," seven; Company, six; Dunbule—"The Surprise," six; Galinaborough—"Woogy Landscape," four; Turner—"His Temeranc," Reven; Codins—"The Blacksmith's shop," three; Co,—"The Vale of Tempe," three; Colins—"The Blacksmith's shop," three; do,—"The Vale of

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The New Cartage System-Details of Its Worls ing-Order from the Collector-Why the General Order Business was Removed from Jersey City and Hoboken to This Side.

bruary, and has been in force since the 15th of that month, is now in run organization.

Friday 304 special licenses to individual owners of carts and trucks had been issued, and about seventy

are called "district men." the latter being n \$50,000 bonds each, besides farnishing a bond of \$5,000 for every cart they employ. Moreover, a number of licenses have been issued to importers, who employ their own carts, in various num-bers, from twenty to fifty, but the importers had also to give the required bond for each. cart to secure to the government the import duty which might become due. For the first seventeen days of February about 183,000 packages were carried by the cartmen then licensed, and up to yesterday the number of packages thus carted exceeded half a million. Becoming more and more acquainted with the working of the system the merchants, even those who at first most vigorously opposed it and saw every kind of trick, chicanery and extortion in it, are now said to have become entirely satisfied with this innovation.

But nine complaints in all have been received at the office of the General Agent of Cartage since the introduction of the new system; of these six were referable to causes occurring in November, Decemthe new order of things. The three others were for delay in the delivery of packages. An investigation ing the permit from the Custom House directly to the public store without baving it checked and stamped by the General Agent of Cartage, and for this reason the goods were detained. By the new system of entries and checks goods missing can be ound out and delivered in less than six hours, while formerly it took from three to six weeks, and some-

any violation of this order, with the name of the delinquest party.

MERCHANTS' COMPLAINTS OF SOME WARBHOUSES.
It is said to be the practice of some of the public of bonded warshouses to close at six o'clock, even while a vessel is discharging cargo which is being sent to it. The vessel does not cease discharging, and hence a portlen of the cargo remains on the wharf all high exposed to the dangers of the elements and the threvish instincts of rogues. Some who have suffered from this practice are preparing to lay their compliants before the Collector as soon as he returns from Washington. There are but lew of the bonded warehouses hable to these compliants and tipe will probably be advised to be more liberal to the public.

WHY THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS WAS REMOVED FROM THE JERSEY SIDE TO THIS CITY.

WHY THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS WAS REMOVED YROM THE JERSEY SIDE TO THIS CITY.

There are larce lines of European steamers who land their vessels on the Jersey side, the Cunard, at Jersey City, and the Hamourg and Bremen companies at Boboxen. They have each contiguous to their landings United States bonded warehouses. Goods in bond, on account of the greater length of time they remain in store, have, of course, the preference over goods which are subject to "general order," that is, for which no permits or bonds have been obtained. The warehouses on the Jersey side are generally crowded with bonded goods, and seldom more than a third of the general order goods could be stored in them, and these were left on the wharfs. Instances are said to have often happened like the following:—A merchant imports ten cases of goods; they are not all orought out in succession from the hold; they are to go under general order, not being bonded, the importer residing perhaps at Chelmatt or St. Lonis. Of these eight were promisencusty distributed on the wharf among the other general order goods. Next day all of these packages on the wharf were carted off to some of the general order stores in this city; and it occurred that part of the eight cases were taken to one, part to another and part to the third general store, and may take the importer six months before he traces the wherebouts of all his ten cases of goods. To obviate this in the future a general order store was established at No. 313 West street, in this city, especially for goods discharged on the Jersey side, where all merchanoise subject to the "general order" regulations must on taken on being discharged from the vessel.

POLITICAL HUCKSTERING.

Old Occupants of Stands in City Markets the Removals-Who are Decapitated and Who Take Their Places, and Why and How it is

Politics, that so rapidly is usurping sovereign control of everything connected with local government, is, it is alleged, beginning to exercise its autocratic powers in reference to the city markets in a manner at once rigidly and unbearably despotic. Nothing short of supreme political influence and unmistakable alliance with political bruisers and that omnipotent "vote early and often" gang managing primary elections and giving place and power to its chosen favorites, is said to be a guarantee to those occupying stalls in the markets that they will be allowed to retain them.

A spirit of political vandalism has just begun to show itself in Washington Market, and the same spirit, it is said, will at once take the "grand rounds" of all the markets, and the result is a state of unwonted excitement among the market men. There are those here who have occupied stands occupied by their fathers before them, to whom they descended as family inheritances, who are daily receiving notices to give up their stands to others appended to take their places. They are ousted without a moment's notice. And this is not all. They have no redress. They are told to "get up and get," and the mandate has to be obeyed.

get," and the mandate has to be obeyed.

"Haven't I always promptly paid my market fees"! asked one of these parties yesterday, on receiving his official notification to quit, duly signed by the Superintendent of Markets and countersigned by the Comproduct.

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Hav'nt I always paid any assessments imposed upon me for improvements or other purposes?"!

"Certainty."

'Politics does it.''
'Nothing cise ?''
'Nothing cise ?''
'Nothing cise.''
'And is that all the satisfaction you have to give

"All."
"Will I be paid for my fixtures?"

"Will I be paid for my fixtures?"

No, str."

"Can't help that."

"Is there no way of staying this summary proceeding?"

"Not at all.

The above is a sample case as given our reporter recently, and the exact dimigue as reported by one of the victims. No one leeds as a class of the inducatial political stripe referred to, and then his safety is very uncertain unless his name eggins with an 0' or a Mac. As we have already hinted, there is a good deal of tribulation among the market men, and particularly those whose cognomens are not positively of the Hibernian nomenclature. Many have invested their all in their stands, and the result of this progressive wholesale outting off of heads will be their financial ruin. They claim that it is an outrage—a cruel and unpardonable revival of oppressive vandalism; in short, taxation without protection. The subject is talked over of appointing a committee to proceed to Albany to see if it is not possible to secure State legislation as a remedy against what is channed to be an unwarrantable infringement on their rights.